(SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM)

these questions. No further discussion is necessary. Your discretion is there. The rights of the House are there. The responsibilities of the Government are there. Taking these three factors into consideration, whatever is your wish and discretion, it will be accepted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it the plea of the Government that want of establishment or want of time or the fact that information is available in the respective budgets is the reason why the answer is not given ?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—The Secretariat staff, in pursuance of the criticism made, has been reduced, as you are aware. That is one reason. Secondly, the questions asked are so stereotyped that they require very lengthy printing. These are the two difficulties.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—The Leader of the House has raised a very curious point. I invite attention of the Hon'ble Speaker to Rule 26.

"(1) Subject to the provisions of these rules a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public interest.

(2) The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions:"

I am inviting your kind attention to item (i).

"(i) A question shall not be of excessive length."

When a question has been asked and you have exercised your discretion and ordered that it be admitted, then it is the duty of the Government to furnish replies to the questions asked and ordered by you to be furnished. And again the Leader of the House said that the House may discuss this matter and give a direction as to whether answers have got to be furnished for this question. I submit, in the face of the provision of the rules, whether it is open to the House to discuss this matter once again and give a direction to the Government whether a particular question has got to be answered or not. In these circumstances, now that you have exercised your discretion and after you have admitted the question and after you have asked the Government to furnish the answer to this question, whether Government could resist in furnishing answers to this question, is the point for consideration.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—All the arguments are unnecessary. Nobody has refused to furnish the answer. The answer will be furnished. Whether that answer is satisfactory or not, is the question. Therefore, no rule need be quoted and no argument need be advanced. Whether the answer furnished is satisfactory or whether a detailed statement has to be given separately is the matter for consideration and, as I have said, I have left it to your discretion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is proper and relevant and since it has been admitted by the Chair, the Government are bound to answer. But the Hon'ble the Chief Minister says that the answer would be of excessive length and will come under 26 (2) (i). He also states that want of time and adequate staff and the labour and expenditure involved in collecting the information have rendered it not possible to furnish the details within the prescribed time. I may also add that information set forth in accessible documents need not be furnished and the answer now given and printed and distributed to Hon'ble Members refers to those documents. In spite of all this, I have requested the Government to give the details and they have agreed to do so, provided sufficient time is given to them.

Proposals to transfer officials of the Secretariat to District Offices.

Q.—293. Sri A. V. NARASIMHA REDDY (Bangalore South).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to transfer officials of the Secretariat to District Offices ;

(*b*) if so, their intention for effecting such transfers;

(*c*) the procedure adopted for such transfers; whether it is inefficiency or any other consideration?

A.—Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) It is under examination.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) Does not arise.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ತಾವೀಗೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಆಫೀಸಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಂ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I have answered this question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ಈ ಮೆಮೊರ್ಯಾಂಡಂನಲ್ಲಿ inefficiency ಗಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ high level of efficiency ಯನ್ನು maintain ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—All those points are under consideration.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹರೆಡ್ಡಿ.—ಬರೀ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಈ inefficiency ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question isunder examination, so these questions are not relevant. The question time is over.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY

(Not taken up)

Quantities of foodgrains required for Statutory Rationing.

Q.—512. Sri D. R. KARI GOWDA (Hassan).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the places in which rationing system is in force at present in the State ;

(*b*) the quantities (in pallas) of rice, wheat, jola and ragi that is required for these places for one year ;

(*c*) the quantities (in pallas) of rice, wheat, jola and ragi imported to the State from outside during the past five years ;

(*d*) the quantities of foodgrains (in pallas) that have been imported so far and that might be imported hereafter from outside to the State during the year 1952-53 ?

A.—Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture).—

(*a*) Statutory rationing is in force in the following places :—

(i) Bangalore, (ii) Kolar Gold Fields and (iii) Davangere.

(*b*)

	Pallas
Rice	486,960
Wheat ...	461,400
Millets ...	304,440

(*c*) Statement appended below.

(*d*) Quantities of foodgrains imported up to 10th October 1952 from 1st January 1952 are :—

	Pallas
(i) Rice ...	84,820
(ii) Jola ...	441,230
(iii) Wheat and wheat products ...	434,830
(iv) Ragi ...	Nil

On the basis of the present estimates and subject to such changes as may be found necessary by a review of the position in November 1952, further quantity that may have to be imported during 1952-53, *i.e.*, till the end of March 1953, is estimated at —

	Pallas
(i) Milo ...	300,000
(ii) Wheat ...	200,000

Statement showing the imports of foodgrains during the last five years.

Figures in Pallas.

Year	Rice	Millets	Wheat	Wheat Products	Maize	Total
1947 ...	387,980	285,520	94,900	...	...	768,410
1948 ...	391,520	222,370	184,990	10,990	...	809,870
1949 ...	488,320	247,480	402,200	57,990	73,410	1,269,400
1950 ...	205,630	163,470	503,600	18,200	...	890,900
1951 ...	121,400	324,990	606,360	12,900	...	1,065,650